



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Monday
16 September 1991

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FBIS-AFR-91-179

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NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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Kenya

Reportage on Visit of UK Foreign Secretary Hurd

Holds Talks With President Moi

EA1209113591 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today at State House, Nairobi, held talks with the visiting British foreign secretary, Mr. Douglas Hurd, on bilateral, regional, and commonwealth issues. Regarding the situation in Kenya, Mr. Hurd agreed with President Moi that the country's destiny was the responsibility of Kenyans. The two further agreed that any local issues must be viewed within the context of Africa and the continent's history and cultural background.

President Moi told Mr. Hurd that due to the fragmentation of Kenya along tribal lines, the country was not ready for political pluralism. However, he reiterated that when the country becomes more cohesive such a political arrangement will be considered.

Mr. Hurd concurred with this approach, adding that the Kenyan leadership had a role to keep Kenya out of tribal fighting. The foreign secretary spoke strongly on the need to keep Kenya united as opposed to a collection of quarreling tribes. He said Yugoslavia was a classic example of a European country relapsing into ethnic fighting. For any change the local people have to act judicially [as heard] taking into account their backgrounds and aspirations he said, adding that solutions to African problems will not come from outside.

Mr. Hurd observed that in human rights, Kenya was way above other African countries. Mr. Hurd said Kenya was a success story and lauded the country's openness, transparency, and freedom of expression.

On economic cooperation, the two agreed that relations between the two countries were cordial. The foreign secretary said Britain was satisfied that any aid given to Kenya was well spent, adding that the development cooperation will continue. He conveyed the gratitude of Prime Minister John Major to President Moi for Kenya's assistance during the Gulf war.

President Moi thanked the British Government for the development aid it continues to give Kenya. He informed Mr. Hurd that Kenya was paying 12 billion shillings annually to service foreign debts.

The two also reviewed the South African situation against the background of the forthcoming Commonwealth conference in Harare, in Zimbabwe. They agreed that the South African issue ought to be discussed in the meeting. South Africa, they further said, needed to be assisted where possible to overcome its problems. [passage omitted]

Feted by Foreign Minister Ayah

EA1209124991 Nairobi KNA in English 1737 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Nairobi, 11 Sep (KNA)—The British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs currently on a visit in Kenya, Mr Douglas Hurd, today said that the pace of change in many countries of the world had accelerated greatly during the past two years but that there need not to panic. [sentence as received]

He said that change, as pertains to the people's administration and their participation in the governments that rule them, was an affair that affected everybody and which needed careful approach. He said, for example, the changes taking place in the Soviet Union and South Africa were inevitable and that answers to such changes in many countries, Kenya included, could not be prescribed by any power outside the affected countries.

Each country finds its own answer to change, he said, adding that making noise or shouting at each other could not be a solution. He was speaking at the Hotel Intercontinental during a luncheon hosted in his honour by the minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr Ndolo Ayah.

Hurd, who started his Kenya visit this morning, said it was the policy of his government to speak to Kenya and not make unnecessary noise and (?let) Kenya speak as Kenya if fruitful conclusion in any matter was to be realised.

He hailed the relations existing between Kenya and Britain, pointing out that the two governments had worked closely in various matters for a long time. He said that there existed the need to find a role for the Commonwealth and that Kenya had a part to play in the identification of the role.

Mr Hurd added that Kenya received help from Britain for a long time but noted that whereas Britain did not give help to receive gratitude, it was encouraging for a country that had used such help properly to enumerate how it was used by mentioning the projects towards which the help went. He was replying to Minister Ndolo Ayah's speech in which he spelled out how British helped and continued to help Kenya in development.

Mr Ayah had said in his speech that the British Government had been actively involved in Kenya's agricultural development, education, energy, health, manpower development, transport and communications.

He told Mr Hurd that "the apparent pressure of change in Kenya had its origin from the upheavals in eastern Europe in 1989. For some reason, which has never been clear to me, we were supposed to be part of this trend", he said.

Mr Ayah said that the former communist regimes in eastern Europe bore no relations to Kenya. "We have always operated on a free market economy and been a

democratic society for the 28 years of our independence... stability in Kenya had not been achieved by repression but by creating a democratic society acceptable to the majority of our people, the minister added.

He said that Kenya had never been impermeable to change: "We are constantly reexamining the dynamics of our domestic political institutions with a view to modifying them in such a way not only to conform to the international norms but also to respond to our peoples and culture", Mr Ayah pointed out.

Mr Ayah said that on the international scene, Kenya had noted with keen interest the improvement in the political climate. He said it was Kenya's hope that the improved relations between the East and the West will facilitate North-South dialogue and cooperation.

Exchanges Views With Ayah

*EA1209144591 Nairobi KNA in English 1907 GMT
11 Sep 91*

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 11 Sep (KNA)—The minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr Wilson Ndolo Ayah, today exchanged encouraging views on bilateral issues between Kenya and Britain with the visiting British secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr Douglas Hurd. He said Kenya had benefitted greatly from British aid in the fields of agriculture, education, rural health programmes and transport and communications as well as the geo-thermal exploration. [passage omitted]

On his part, Mr Ayah said that Kenya was structuring her economy and at the same time implementing certain political changes which were necessary for people to take an active role in the task of nation-building. He said: "We are happy that Britain has continued to help Kenya in many fields of our economy." Kenya, he said, was taking an active path in industrialisation through the creation of Export Processing Zones (EPZ) in order to attract more foreign investors into the country.

On the political arena, the minister said Kenya has always ensured that freedom of the press and expression is fully guaranteed in the Constitution. He, however, added that Kenya was not opposed to multi-party system but the country was not ready for such changes at the moment. He said there was a big generation gap within the Kenya society and that we need time to mould a

cohesive society to accommodate major political changes. He said: "If we introduce multi-party system in Kenya today, we shall have a big problem", adding that President Moi was much concerned about the issue. [passage omitted]

He appealed to Britain and other countries to help President Moi to realise his dream of building a free Kenya without any antagonism. He added that President Moi is quite open to new ideas and often listened to proposals that can bring better changes in Kenya. [passage omitted]

Holds News Conference

*EA1209144791 Nairobi KNA in English 1938 GMT
11 Sep 91*

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 11 Sep (KNA)—The visiting British foreign secretary, Sir [as received] Douglas Hurd, this afternoon rebuffed a call by the chairman of the Law Society of Kenya (LSK), Mr Paul Muite, that the British Government influence the removal of the Chief Justice Allan Hancox and a high court judge Norbury Dugdale. Mr Hurd said that he was not in a position to comment on the performance of individual judges in the country but added that Kenya had the right to appoint judges from any country.

Mr Hurd, who addressed the local and international press at the Hilton Hotel in Nairobi, had been asked to comment on the continued retention of expatriate judges by Kenya, 28 years after independence. Hurd replied that the judicial system in Kenya was good as it was "independent", adding that Britain believed in encouraging good government.

Recently, the LSK sent an open letter to Mr Hurd asking him to use his influence during his two-day visit to the country to remove Justices Hancox and Dugdale, whom they described as barriers to Kenya's pursuit for democracy.

Hurd told pressmen that his country was happy with the progress Kenya had made in various fields, including the restoration of the security of tenure of office of judges and the attorney-general. He said that Kenya's was a success story and Britain was happy with the manner in which Kenya was utilising its aid from Britain totalling more than 44 million pounds sterling. He denied suggestions that the British Government's policy to Kenya was "short-sighted", adding that aid was being channelled to Kenyans and not the authorities. [passage omitted]

SAPA Preview 14 Sep National Peace Talks

*MB1309194691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1911 GMT 13 Sep 91*

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town Sept 13 SAPA—South Africa's major political parties and related representative organisations will sign or witness the signature of a National Peace Accord in Johannesburg on Saturday to which the country is pinning its hope for an end to political violence.

The document, the product of months of careful and sensitive negotiations, will provide the country with an historic and unique political occasion at which the National Party government and the formerly exiled liberation movements will all be present.

The significance of the event is underlined by the unusual decision to televise the entire day's proceedings live on SABC-TV.

Although the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] have declined to join the ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] in becoming co-signatories to the accord because of constitutional and legitimacy obstacles, they have pledged their support for the National Peace Initiative and will demonstrate it by their presence.

The accord will be signed after a week of almost unprecedented vicious mass killings with the scope and character of a deliberate campaign to wreck the peace initiative.

Although this did not happen it considerably dampened what had become an enthusiastic and hopeful process cited by political leaders as an example of how the next normalisation phase, the constitutional debate, could be managed.

The National Peace Initiative was launched after the ANC and its affiliates and allies declined to attend a national peace conference arranged by the state president on May 25 as part of his response to an ANC "ultimatum".

The well-known lay evangelist and scientist, Dr Louw Alberts, was charged with harnessing the resources of the church, and more particularly, the Kustenburg Conference Churches and his co-chairman, the SACC [South African Council of Churches] general secretary, Dr Frank Chikane, to get all the parties together. They, in turn, enlisted help from another apolitical source and put together a team of businessmen and clerics which jointly represented a neutral enough "spread" of associations to enlist the cooperation of the major parties in drafting a suitable code of conduct and implementable programme for peace.

The signatories will include all the parliamentary political parties barring the assembly opposition, Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party, and the other extra-parliamentary rightwing Afrikaner-based parties and organisations, such as the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, [words indistinct], OB [Order of the Boer Nation] and Volksstaat Party [People's Nation Party]. [words indistinct] power by what they consider an illegitimate regime, they are also concerned at being sidelined.

Their presence can be accepted as being linked to determined efforts to find a way to include them in multi-party talks.

If the structures agreed on Saturday, including national, regional and local violence, resolving mechanisms, produce the necessary peace, then negotiations on a multi-party level can be expected soon.

Then, it can also be safely deduced that the National Peace Initiative and the multi-party structures it has created to manage peace, will start playing a political role.

Its committees and secretariats will indirectly contribute to negotiations by providing forums where the various parties will meet naturally and where intimate political contact can be put to work to remove further obstacles to negotiations.

Most signatories agree the accord offers some hope, but say it is multi-party talks and a new democratic, non-racial constitution which would be the ultimate tool against violence and the near anarchy South Africa experienced this week.

National Peace Conference Makes 'Tense' Start

*MB1409070891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0515 GMT 14 Sep 91*

[Excerpt] Johannesburg Sept 14 SAPA—The national peace initiative got off to a tense start early on Saturday morning with about 400 chanting Inkatha Freedom Party supporters armed with spears and knobkerries gathered outside the Johannesburg hotel where the convention is due to take place.

Police over a loudhailer appealed to the supporters to hand in their "traditional weapons" for safekeeping in a police van to which they would have access. [passage omitted]

Signing of Peace Accord Under Way

*MB1409075891 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 14 Sep 91*

[Excerpt] The process toward the signing of the national peace accord is underway in Johannesburg. Over 300 delegates representing close to 30 organizations are present in the Carlton Hotel. From there John Matham reports:

[Begin Matham recording] Also present outside the hotel are a couple of thousand Inkatha supporters in a mood

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which could almost be described as belligerent. Most of them are carrying weapons such as sharpened sticks which would appear to break paragraph 3.6.2 of the accord, which states clearly that no weapons or firearms may be possessed or carried at a political gathering. Another possibly contentious paragraph is 3.7.7 which says no private army shall be allowed or formed. This leaves the position of the ANC's [African National Congress] army, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], unclear. The accord also says a code of conduct for the defense force is still being discussed. These are all potential meeting points which are sure to be discussed throughout the day. [end recording] [passage omitted]

PAC Breakaway Group May Sign

MB1409093291 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0915 GMT 14 Sep 91

[Text] We have just heard that there is news of the peace conference that has just come to hand so we cross to Pat Carr for that:

[Carr] A breakaway group of the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] has emerged at the peace convention in Johannesburg and has told the convention that it is ready to negotiate with the government and to sign the peace accord this afternoon.

Transkei Leader Criticizes Accord Scope

MB1409095291 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 14 Sep 91

[Text] Violence flourishes in the shadows. This was said by Anglo-American [Corporation]'s Bobby Godsell in his contribution to the debate on the peace accord which is taking place in Johannesburg's Carlton Hotel. Godsell summed up the aim of the document when he said the hope of its authors is that violence will, in his words, wither and die in the light of effective public investigation. John Matham reports:

[Matham] The main part of the debate is focusing on just how far the accord allows and promotes such public investigation. Transkei's military leader, Major General Bantu Holomisa believes the document does not go far enough. He says the agreement does not adequately describe the causes of the violence, and he doubts whether the monitoring mechanisms are powerful enough. Other speakers have focused on the need for cooperation between communities and the police force. There has also been a good deal of comment about the need for significant socioeconomic restructuring to help bring the violence under control. The presence of armed Inkatha supporters outside the hotel is very much in the delegate's minds. Police have as yet taken no steps to disperse the singing and dancing crowd.

Official Deplores Right-Wing Absence

MB1409104291 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 14 Sep 91

[Text] National Peace Convention facilitator Johan Heins says that despite many successes of the peace initiative, it has also failed in an important aspect. He has told delegates gathered at the Carlton Hotel center in Johannesburg that the absence of the right wing is a black mark against the meeting.

[Begin Heins recording] They are also part and parcel of our community and therefore co-responsible in our struggle to create peace and to combat violence. I think, therefore, it would be appropriate for this convention to urge them that they also would commit themselves to the peace process. [end recording]

There are many who believe that right-wing elements are involved in stoking up township violence in order to create a climate which makes political progress impossible. Although there is no direct evidence of this, the exclusion of the right wing from the peace accord will make it more difficult to enforce. However, despite the many problems which are being aired at the convention, delegates remain committed to the peace accord as the first step in a process to restore peace to battle-scarred townships.

Mandela To Sign Despite Reservations

MB1409111291 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1032 GMT 14 Sep 91

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 14 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela said his organisation had serious reservations about the peace accord. "However, we have accepted an accord and comprise is absolutely essential."

"We have come here to sign the accord and to make a commitment that we are determined to honour every obligation that arises from signing the accord."

He said another important principle of the accord was that "none of us" should seek to undermine the strength of another party.

"We hope that everybody in South Africa will make a similar commitment. If there is anybody who signs this accord without making a commitment to carry out every letter of the accord then we will not succeed."

Mr. Mandela also spoke in Afrikaans and he was well applauded.

De Klerk on Support for Participants

MB1409112891 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1042 GMT 14 Sep 91

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 14 SAPA—President F.W. de Klerk said Saturday was a historic day where "the eyes of all South Africans yearning for peace is upon us."

He added: "The eyes of the world are upon us. The international community can see that South Africans can rise above the conflicts of the past and that we have the capacity to solve our problems in a peaceful manner."

Mr. de Klerk said all the groups that signed the peace accord would become part of the solution to the problems in the country.

Although some political groupings were not prepared to sign the accord, it was the duty of the signatories to do everything in their power to convince these groups in order to ensure the peace process became a more inclusive one, said the president.

Mr. de Klerk further said: "We cannot afford conflicting agendas. It is important that each one of us commit ourselves to peace... (and show) we are against violence and intimidation. I have no doubt that those of us who sign (the accord) have the support of the overwhelming majority in our country."

He said an end to violence and disorderly behaviour had to be brought about in a practical and concrete manner. The National Party and the government will do its best to secure peace," he concluded.

Further on Convention Speakers

MB1409120891 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1100 GMT 14 Sep 91

[Text] Various speakers at the national peace convention in Johannesburg have emphasized the need for the contents of the peace accord to reach the man in the street. The convention progressed smoothly this morning, with the only surprise coming in the form of an announcement by a PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] breakaway group which said it was prepared to negotiate with the government, and to sign the peace accord.

Mr Benny Alexander of the PAC is attending the convention along with President F.W. de Klerk, ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela, and IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Several speakers this morning referred to the need for cooperation between the police and the public. A few thousand Inkatha supporters gathered outside the Carlton Hotel this morning to welcome Dr. Buthelezi and King Goodwill Zwelithini. Although a few streets had to be cordoned off to accommodate the crowd, no incidents were reported.

State President F.W. de Klerk says that everyone who signs the peace accord this afternoon will become part of the solution to the problem of violence and intimidation in South Africa. President de Klerk said everything possible had to be done to make those who were not present at the signing of the accord part of it. He said the real meaning of today's national peace conference was that it had been a joint effort to achieve peace. President

de Klerk said that the country was still being plagued by violence, and that the accord on its own would not solve the problem. To achieve this, the accord would have to become a living document.

In his address to the convention, Mr. Mandela urged all parties to sign the peace accord. He said that although the ANC had some serious reservations, it accepted that a compromise was essential. Mr. Mandela who delivered part of his speech in Afrikaans described the convention as a milestone.

The general secretary of Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions], Mr. Jay Naidoo, has expressed his organization's support for the peace accord to be signed later today. Mr. Naidoo said the accord represented a ray of hope, and Cosatu was committed to negotiating within the parameters of the accord to correct its perceived weaknesses.

We have just heard that the president of PAC, Mr. Clarence Makwetu, has announced that his organization will not sign the accord.

A coordinator of the convention, Professor Johan Heins, urged delegates to encourage right-wing organizations which have boycotted the convention to commit themselves to the peace process.

American Ambassador William Swing said South Africa now had its best opportunity since 1910 to reach a peaceful political settlement.

'Key Provisions' of National Peace Accord

MB1409132191 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English 14 Sep 91 p 9

[“Key Provisions” of the National Peace Accord]

[Text]

THE PREAMBLE

The NPA [National Peace Accord] signifies common purpose to end political violence and sets out codes of conduct, procedures and mechanisms to signify this. Signatories solemnly bind themselves to the accord and shall ensure as far as humanly possible that all members and supporters comply. Government signatories undertake to pursue the objectives of the accord and give effect to its provisions through legislative, executive and budgeting procedures.

BASIC PRINCIPLES

Freedom of conscience and belief.
Freedom of speech and expression.
Freedom of association with others.
Freedom of movement.
Peaceful assembly.
Peaceful political activity.

CODE OF CONDUCT: POLITICAL PARTIES

All shall:

- Publicly and repeatedly condemn political violence and encourage among their followers political tolerance.
- Actively discourage and seek to prevent their members from carrying any weapon of any description to any political meeting.
- Inform authorities of political events.
- Immediately establish effective lines of communication between one another.
- Not apply violence to intimidate or threaten other people.
- Not use language calculated or likely to incite violence.

PROVISIONS FOR SECURITY FORCES

The police shall:

- Endeavour to protect the people of South Africa in a rigorously non-partisan fashion.
- Endeavour to prevent crimes and attempt to arrest and investigate all those reasonably suspected.
- Be guided by a belief that they are accountable to society and conduct themselves so as to secure and retain the respect and approval of the public.
- Expect a higher standard of conduct from themselves than from others.
- Exercise restraint and use the minimum force that is appropriate.
- Establish a Police Board comprising members of the public and SAP [South African Police] in equal numbers.
- Not allow any operation which undermines, promotes or influences any political party at the expense of another.
- Endeavour to see that no dangerous weapons or firearms are possessed, carried or displayed by members of the public at any political gathering, procession or meeting.
- Allow the formation of self-protection units, but not private armies.
- Cooperate with an official police ombudsman.

CODE OF CONDUCT: POLICE

All police officials accept that:

Their authority and powers are dependent upon and subject to public approval.

Any offence or alleged offense by any member of the SAP shall be thoroughly investigated and appropriate measures shall be taken.

Public favour and approval shall be sought by enforcing the law firmly, sensitively and with constant and absolute impartiality, giving effective and friendly service, reacting as quickly as possible to requests, making personal sacrifices in order to save lives, and encouraging police-community relationships.

The least possible degree of force shall be used, and then only when persuasion, advice and warnings have failed to secure cooperation.

The integrity of policing is reflected by the degree of personal moral responsibility and professional altruism evident in the behaviour and actions of every individual member of the police.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION

All projects must have the approval of local communities.

Permanent committees will be established.

Committees will coordinate:

- Reconstruction of damaged property.
- Reintegration of displaced persons.
- Dealing with immediate effects of violence.
- The addressing of infrastructural problems which may spark violence.
- The identification of potential flashpoints, e.g. squatter settlements and hostels.

COMMISSION ON PUBLIC VIOLENCE AND INTIMIDATION

The commission will function on a permanent basis. It shall:

- Investigate incidents and inquire into steps that should be taken.
- Advise the State President on these matters.
- Enjoy the confidence of the South African community.
- Accept approaches from any individual.
- Be paid for by the State.
- Have the power to require any person to give evidence.
- Sit in public, save for exceptional cases.
- Be appointed only after all major parties have been consulted.

NATIONAL PEACE SECRETARIAT

A National Peace Secretariat [NPS] shall be established, and will coordinate Regional Dispute Resolution Committees and Local Dispute Resolution Committees. The NPS will:

- Comprise nominees by the signatories of the accord, a representative from the Department of Justice and up to four further members.
- Take decisions on the basis of consensus.
- Be financed by the State.
- Decide on areas of jurisdiction for the regional and local committees. Empower these committees to request the presence of persons with knowledge of acts of violence or intimidation to give evidence.

NATIONAL PEACE COMMITTEE

The existing Preparatory Committee will become the National Peace Committee [NPC], under a neutral chair.

Its objective is to monitor and make recommendations on the implementation of the peace accord and ensure compliance with the code of conduct.

The NPC will have the power to convene meetings of the signatories when necessary.

Decisions will be taken by consensus; failing this, an arbitrator will be appointed.

SPECIAL CRIMINAL COURTS

The special courts will be established to deal exclusively with unrest-related cases.

Cases will be disposed of without delay.

There will be a mechanism for witness protection.

'Summary' of National Peace Accord

MB1509150091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1445 GMT 15 Sep 91

[“Summary” of “text” of National Peace Accord, signed by major political parties and movements in Johannesburg 14 September 1991]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 15 SAPA—

Chapter One: Principles:

South African political parties committed themselves to the establishment of a multi-party democracy in a National Peace Accord on Saturday.

“Democracy is impossible in a climate of violence, intimidation and fear”, the document stated.

In order to ensure democratic political activity, participants committed themselves to uphold certain fundamental principles:

- freedom of conscience and belief.
- freedom of speech and expression.
- freedom of association.
- peaceful assembly.
- freedom of movement.
- participate freely in peaceful political activity.

The signatories accepted that democratic sovereignty derives from the people, whose right it is to elect their government and hold it accountable at polls for its conduct of their affairs.

The document noted the need for a non-partisan process of reconstruction and socio-economic development aimed at addressing the causes of violent conflict.

Broadening participation in development projects, affected communities would participate in negotiations involving recipient experts, and donors. The community should also be able to take responsibility for projects in a coordinated way as close to the grassroots as possible.

The parties committed themselves to facilitating the rapid removal of political, legislative, and administrative obstacles to development and economic growth.

“The implementation of a system to combat violence and intimidation will only succeed if the parties involved have a sincere commitment to reach this objective. Only then will all the people of South Africa be able to fulfil their potential and create a better future.”

The document noted that violence and intimidation diminished when investigated and exposed through the media.

An effective and credible criminal judicial system requires a swift and just dispensation of justice, in this regard the accord proposed the establishment of special criminal court to deal with unrest related case.

Chapter Two: Code of Conduct for Political Parties and Organisations:

To implement its provisions the signatories recognised the essential role played by political parties and organisations as “mediators” in a democratic political process, permitting the expression, aggregation and reconciliation of different views and interests.

All political parties shall contribute to the creation of a climate of democratic tolerance by:

- publicly condemning political violence and encourage an understanding of the importance of democratic pluralism and a culture of political tolerance.
- local and traditional authorities should also support the right of all parties and organisations to have reasonable freedom of access to their members and supporters.

Political parties and organisations are prohibited from:

- killing, injuring, intimidate or threaten any person about his political beliefs. [sentence as received]
- destroy or disfigure any symbol of other political organisations.
- obstruct or threaten any person from attending any political gathering.
- seek to force anyone to join a political organisation or resign from any post or office, boycott any occasion, or commercial activity or withhold his or her labour or fail to perform a lawful obligation.

The accord also bars political parties from inciting violence and hatred.

Political parties are also obliged to inform appropriate authorities about the place, date, routing of public meetings, rallies and marches.

The accord binds all political parties and organisations to cooperate with the police in the investigation of violence and the apprehension of individuals.

Chapter Three: Security Forces: General Provisions:

This provides for a set of principles and the setting up of a police board.

Apart from stipulating that police will "endeavour to protect the people of South Africa" in a non-partisan fashion, the accord says police "shall be guided by a belief that they are accountable to society in rendering their policing services".

It also says police shall "excercise restraint in the pursuance of their duties and shall use the minimum force that is appropriate in the circumstances".

The police board will consist of both members of the public and representatives of the police in equal numbers.

"The board will make recommendations to the minister of law and order in regard to the policy relating to the training and efficient functioning of the police, with a view to reconcile the interests of the community with that of the police."

This section also forbids public funds to be used to promote the interests of any political party or political organisation.

On dangerous weapons, it says "the parties agree that no weapons or firearms may be possessed, carried or displayed by members of the general public attending any political gathering, procession or meeting".

Chapter Four sets out the police code of conduct, which enforces police impartiality.

Chapter Five: Measures To Facilitate Socio-Economic Reconstruction and Development:

This emphasises that development and reconstruction projects must actively involve the affected communities.

The National Peace Committee and the Regional Dispute Resolution Committees will establish permanent sub-committees on socio-economic reconstruction and development.

These will assist the peace structures and take initiatives to implement the reconstruction process. The sub-committees will identify and facilitate areas for reconstruction as well as deal with the immediate effects of violence.

In addressing these issues, attention would have to be paid to the allocation of state resources and the cumbersome nature of governmental structures.

"The sub-committees should identify potential flash points and coordinate socio-economic development that will defuse tension, e.g. squatter settlements and hostels."

Chapter Six: Commission of Inquiry Regarding the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation ("The Commission"):

This section states it was agreed the commission established by the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation Act be used to investigate and expose violence.

"However, to improve the efficacy of the act in preventing violence it may be necessary to amend the act, to accomodate the provisions of this chapter."

The Permanent Commission will consist of five people: a judge, or retired judge or senior advocate with at least 10 years experience in the enforcement of the law; a senior advocate or a senior professor of law; and three other duly qualified persons.

The body's functions will include:

- to investigate the causes of violence and intimidation;
- to recommend measures capable of containing the cycle of violence;
- to recommend measures in order to prevent further violence;
- to initiate research programmes for the establishment of scientific empirical data on violence; and
- to make recommendations concerning the funding of the process of peace.

"The parties agree that for the commission to be effective it needs to be a credible instrument.

"It will furthermore only obtain credibility if it is to be constituted after the national peace committee has been consulted. If this condition is met, the establishment of the commission should be given unconditional support."

Chapter 7: National Peace Secretariat, Regional and Local Dispute Resolution Committees:

Although, through the accord, sufficient instruments would be set up to investigate violence and intimidation and to bring the perpetrators to book, insufficient structures existed to combat the problem at grassroots level.

"It is therefore proposed that committees be appointed at regional and local levels to assist in this regard. These committees will require national coordination."

A National Peace Secretariat, comprising of at least four people nominated by the National Peace Committee and one representative of the Department of Justice, would be established.

This in turn will set up and co-ordinate Regional Dispute Resolution Committees (RDRC) and Local Dispute Resolution Committees (LDRC).

RDRCs will be constituted of representatives from relevant political organisations, churches, trade unions, industry and businesses, and local and tribal authorities.

Amongst other duties, the RDRCs will advise the commission on the causes of violence.

The LDRCs will be constituted by drawing representatives reflecting the needs of the relevant community. This body will create trust and reconciliation between grassroots community leaderships of relevant organisations, including the [South African] Police and [South African] Defence Force.

They will also, among other duties, settle disputes; agree upon rules and conditions relating to marches, rallies and gatherings; and liaise with police and local magistrates on matter concerning the prevention of violence, the holding of rallies, marches and gatherings.

Additional justices of the peace will be appointed after consulting relevant parties and the LDRCs.

Chapter 8: National Peace Committee

The political parties and organisations currently represented on the Preparatory Committee shall constitute the National Peace Committee (NPC) together with representatives drawn from other signatory parties.

This committee will monitor and make recommendations on the implementation of the National Peace Accord and will ensure compliance with the Code of Conduct for Political Parties and Organisations.

The body will have the power to:

- promote the aims and spirit of the National Peace Accord;
- convene a meeting of the signatories where necessary;
- amend the constitution of the National Peace Committee;
- negotiate and conclude further agreements to achieve the objects of the National Peace Accord.

Chapter 9: Enforcing the Peace Agreement Between the Parties:

"There should be simple and expeditious procedures for the resolution of disputes regarding transgression of the Code of Conduct for Political Parties and Organisations by political parties and organisations who are signatories of the National Peace Accord."

These disputes should be settled:

- at grassroots level;
- through the participation of the parties themselves; and
- by using the proven methods of mediation, arbitration and adjudication.

Disputes regarding transgressions of the Code of Conduct for Political Parties and Organisations shall be referred to the National Peace Committee or a committee to whom it has referred the matter for resolution, if the parties were not able to resolve the dispute themselves.

Where the dispute cannot be resolved by the NPC or the committee to whom it has been referred to by the NPC, it shall be referred for arbitration.

The signatories agree to consult each other in the NPC on methods of ensuring that the Code of Conduct for Political Parties and Organisations is enforceable on all such bodies, including the possibility of statutory enforcement.

Chapter 10: Special Criminal Courts:

Special criminal courts will be set up specifically to deal with unrest related cases, cases of public violence and cases involving intimidation.

The Department of Justice, in cooperation with local legal practitioners of the law societies and the bar, should establish project committees to advise the Department of Justice on the administration of the proposed courts.

These courts will not deal with day-to-day crime and as a result will be able to dispose of unrest-related cases swiftly and effectively.

The Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1991, which provides for an effective witness protection programme, will be actively utilised in areas affected by unrest.

For the special courts to be effective, special procedural and evidential rules should apply.

"It is acknowledged that for special criminal courts to be effective, special procedural and evidential rules should apply. The parties therefore commit themselves to promoting procedural and evidential rules that will facilitate the expeditious and effective hearing of criminal cases."

ANC, IFP, Government, Others Sign

MB1409153891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1531 GMT 14 Sep 91

[By Sue Thomas and Connie Molusi]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 13 SAPA—The mood was buoyant as 24 parties signed the [National] Peace Accord on Saturday afternoon, sealing their commitment to ending violence in South Africa.

ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela was seated between IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and State President F.W. de Klerk—"the big three" as they were referred to by signatories who gave brief speeches after signing the accord.

The international community as a whole and the United Nations in particular were called by Mr Mandela to give no support to any political group that failed to dedicate itself to peace.

Speaking during the signing ceremony, which started at 2.30 PM, Mr Mandela said: "We call on the international community and on the United Nations to pronounce publicly that no member state will give any kind of support to organisations that have not signed this accord".

The African National Congress was the driving force in negotiating and concluding the National Peace Accord, said Mr Mandela.

By signing the accord together with political allies and opponents he hoped to create an opportunity for peace.

However, the ANC was under no illusions that the accord was a magic document. "To sign alone cannot light the path to peace."

Mr de Klerk, who was the final signatory, said there were many leaders in South Africa who did not want peace. "They see red at the moment. Many of them want blood. The accord demands they do something about it. It's easy to point fingers, much more difficult to acknowledge your own faults."

Mr de Klerk said followers had to see their leaders talking to each other and not hear them making inflammatory speeches.

Mr Buthelezi committed his organisation to upholding the accord, despite the misgivings he had which were based on the failure of a previous peace agreement with the ANC in January this year. His brief address was peppered with biblical references, especially the creation in the Old Testament.

"God is creating a new order in South Africa. The National Peace Accord is an instrument of God. When God looks down on South Africa he will see the accord as an instrument for his disciples to uphold."

Mr Buthelezi added he hoped signing the accord would normalise the IFP's relations with other political parties. "I commit the Inkatha Freedom Party to uphold the accord. I commit the IFP's leadership to uphold the accord. And I commit IFP followers to uphold the accord."

The Democratic Party's Mr Dave Dalling said it was encouraging that the National Party and the security forces were prepared to honour the accord. Despite serious misgivings by the ANC and IFP it was still a sign of hope that they were prepared to sign, he said.

SA [South African] Communist Party [SACP] Secretary-General Mr Joe Slovo said: "In the signing of this peace historic peace accord I solemnly bind the SACP to the spirit and the details of its terms. The overwhelming majority of our country expect us to make this peace accord work."

Mr Slovo said the mechanisms agreed upon should be implemented without delay. "Without peace there can be no democracy, and it is equally true that without democracy peace remains under constant threat."

De Klerk on Peace Accord, Signing

*MB1409154491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1537 GMT 14 Sep 91*

[By Sue Thomas]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 14 SAPA—State President F.W. de Klerk said after signing the [National] Peace Accord on Saturday he accepted all the responsibility placed on his government by the document.

"The government will scrupulously fulfill its responsibilities and will do everything in its power to ensure the envisaged structures function properly."

He criticised those who did not want peace. "Among the supporters of some parties and organisations there are some who do not really want peace. Many of them see red at the moment and are filled with anger and revenge. "This accord demands from leaders with followers who feel that way, to do something about it."

"It is easy to fault your opponent, or to put the blame on the security forces. It is much more difficult to acknowledge and to rectify your own faults. However, exactly that is now a priority. Each and every leader is now called upon to secure the commitment from his supporters to honour this accord."

He said all who took part in the convention would probably have wanted some clauses not to have been included. "This also applies to me. I nevertheless signed the accord, because the government and the National Party can fully identify with the principles and aims contained therein."

The accord was not the only agreement on matters being dealt with in the document. There were also other undertakings and mutual agreements between leaders and between political parties and organisations.

"It is equally important that those undertakings and agreements should be honoured. If that does not happen, it is not only a single agreement which is being violated, but this National Peace Accord is also affected. Principles which are contained in this accord demand that we should honour meticulously existing bilateral agreements."

De Klerk Addresses Conference

*MB1409154891 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 14 Sep 91*

[Excerpts] Hopes for peace in South Africa were boosted today with the signing of a National Peace Accord in Johannesburg. Ruben Goldberg reports:

[Begin Goldberg recording] State President F.W. de Klerk, ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela and Inkatha Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi joined with leaders of 23 other organizations in signing the National Peace Accord.

The signatories bound themselves to work for an end to violence in South Africa. Those who signed include the three major players, other political parties, trade union groups and homeland governments. While the Pan-Africanist Congress and the Azapo, Azanian People's Organization, attended today's proceedings neither signed the peace pact. The right wing refused to participate altogether.

The signing follows a week of violence in Reef townships which, since last Sunday [8 September] has left over 120

people dead, but Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu described the accord as a chance for peace for all South Africans. [end recording] [passage omitted]

[Announcer Andrew Bolton] President F.W. de Klerk addressed the delegates at the conclusion of the one-day peace conference in Johannesburg a short while ago. He says South Africa is moving into a new era.

[Begin De Klerk recording] The signing of this peace accord is but a single step on the arduous road to peace that still lies ahead. But this first step represents an important breakthrough. It establishes a firm foundation on which we can continue building. The darkness of violence is making way for the light of peace. [end recording]

[Bolton] De Klerk also conceded that the accord is not perfect.

[Begin De Klerk recording] The accord is not perfect. All of us would probably have wanted some or other further clause to have been inserted. Each of us would probably have preferred certain clauses not to have been included. This also applies to me.

I nevertheless signed this accord because the government and the National Party can fully identify with the principles and aims contained therein. I believe that the accord must be a living document. In the days ahead we will have to further develop and refine the shared principles and aims in our battle against violence and intimidation. [end recording]

[Bolton] In conclusion, De Klerk had a message for all South African leaders.

[Begin De Klerk recording] All of us as leaders derive our leadership positions from specific constituents and among the supporters of some parties and organizations there are some who do not really want peace. Many of them see red at the moment. They have blood in their eyes. Many of them are filled with anger and revenge.

This accord demands from leaders with followers who feel that way to do something about it. It is easy to fault your opponents and even to put the blame on the security forces and point a finger elsewhere. It is much more difficult to acknowledge and rectify your own faults and those of your supporters. However, exactly that is now a priority. Each and every leader is now called upon to secure the commitment from his supporters to honor this accord. [end recording]

'Big Three' Comment on Accord, Weapons
MB1409172091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1715 GMT 14 Sep 91

[By Connie Molusi]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 14 SAPA—The estimated 2,000 Zulus armed with spears, lead pipes and knobkerries that thronged the venue of the National Peace

Convention caused dissension amongst the big three shortly after the signing of the historic peace accord on Saturday.

F.W. de Klerk, Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi differed sharply in their reactions to the impi [warriors] which, along with the resultant heavy police and traffic police presence, laid virtual siege to the swish hotel venue.

The African National Congress' [ANC] Mr Mandela said if the demonstrators had been ANC members, police would have taken action to disperse them. If initial efforts did not succeed, firearms would have been used, he said.

Mr Mandela said he found it strange the police had on Friday raided the Phola Park squatter settlement on the East Rand—known to be an ANC stronghold—and confiscated the same weapons displayed by IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] members in front of the hotel a day later.

State President F.W. de Klerk rallied to support the police, pointing out that Johannesburg was not an unrest area therefore these regulations were not applicable to the locality of this meeting.

"Police did not have any powers to deal with people carry shields and sticks."

"The people outside the hotel at no stage presented a threat to anyone. After giving their accolades to their King (Goodwill Zwelithini) they dispersed after he had addressed them."

IFP President Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said there were always people to welcome the king.

"It has happened often when I and the president of the ANC arrive at the airport we find people waiting to welcome us and reject that the IFP is being treated differently."

Mr Mandela said the ANC had no intention of disbanding its military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation]—the issue was a matter of discussion between the ANC and the government.

These discussions were in a spirit of reconciliation to find an amicable solution, Mr Mandela added, with the support of Mr de Klerk.

The ANC would not abandon millions.

He said if the peace accord worked well, there would be no need for mass action.

Asked whether the accord prohibited traditional weapons, Chief Buthelezi responded abruptly: "No, that is why I am carrying one", he said, referring to a stick he had with him.

Mr de Klerk said there was no definition of a dangerous weapon in the accord.

Elaborating on the issue, Mr de Klerk said the government intended to issue a proclamation after consultation with the IFP and the ANC.

Asked about the ANC's steadfast support of sanctions, Mr Mandela said sanctions were introduced to attain certain objectives—to ensure the dismantling of apartheid—to extend the vote to all South Africans without exception.

"Many of you here have the vote, I do not have it because of the colour of my skin."

Mr Mandela said the removal on apartheid was relevant to the creation of an atmosphere of mutual trust between the masses and the government.

"If we had reached the level of mutual trust—committed to a constitution-giving rights to all South Africans—unfortunately in discussions with the state president I found the road bumpy."

Mr Mandela said signing the accord would not stop frank debate of issues.

Azanian Students Criticize Signing

*MB1509130491 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 15 Sep 91*

[Text] The Azanian Student's Congress [Azasco] has criticized the signing of the peace accord yesterday. Azasco deputy president, Vusi Hlongwana, says the ongoing violence in townships will not stop because of the peace accord, as black disunity has created avenues in which enemy agents could operate.

Addressing Azasco's First National Congress at Medunsa near Pretoria, Hlongwana said the violence was being orchestrated by a third force operating with government approval and mandate. He says it is a strategy by the Pretoria regime to induce political apathy so that people will just follow anyone who looks like they can bring peace. Hlongwana says only when black people are united can the enemy agents be exposed. He says it is for this reason that Azasco supports the formation of a patriotic front of liberation movements.

Peace Committee To Begin Activities Next Week

*MB1409194891 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1845 GMT 14 Sep 91*

[Text] The National Peace Committee which has been set up to monitor implementation of the terms of the National Peace Accord will start its activities next week.

The leaders of most of the important political parties and organizations in the country signed the accord at a National Peace Conference in Johannesburg today. At a news conference late this afternoon the signatories to the

accord stressed the importance of its speedy implementation. At the signing ceremony the signatories committed themselves to observance of the letter and spirit of the principles enunciated in the pact.

The peace committee will be made up of members of a steering committee that prepared the way for today's conference as well as additional representatives of the various parties and organizations that signed the pact. The steering committee said the test of the effectiveness of the accord would be in the observance by political parties and supporters, as well as the security forces, of the code of conduct set out in the pact.

The committee said it realized that the accord could not provide all the answers but that it was convinced that it could create mechanisms that would enable all South Africans to work together towards peace.

Government Views Options for Interim Government

*MB1409160491 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR
in English 14 Sep 91 pp 1*

[By Michael Morris: "Govt Moots Options for Interim Rule"]

[Text] Cape Town—Government planners are already working behind the scenes on a range of options for an interim government, the ANC's [African National Congress] key demand in the run-up to real negotiations.

This emerged as South Africa's major political groupings prepared to take another step towards the negotiating table with the signing of the National Peace Accord today.

The investigation of various models for transitional government now being undertaken by constitutional planners is a key element of preparations for the proposed All Party Conference (APC).

Interim arrangements for the administration of the country during negotiations are expected to top the agenda at the APC.

"We are looking at a variety of possibilities," a Government spokesman said. "Constitutional planners are exploring the options, as well as their own minds, on how this can be solved."

Referring to Minister of Constitutional Development Dr Gerrit Viljoen's "confidence that a compromise can be worked out", the spokesman added: "Nothing is very clear just yet. There are various possible models." The outcome, he said, depended on the APC.

Observers are agreed that broadly acceptable interim arrangements are indispensable to attempts to achieve sorely needed economic, social and political stability during the transition phase.

Securing access to international finance, to investment and economic credibility abroad, is probably one of the most important goals in establishing an administration that speaks for the broad mass of South Africans.

Against that need, an interim administration backed by diverse political groupings is urgent. But, like negotiations themselves, working out a legitimate joint administration is easier said than done.

The ANC—which last discussed the question of interim arrangements with the Government in April—says it expects informal talks on the subject soon.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus added: "The process is beginning to pick up again and it's likely there will be some discussion on interim arrangements soon."

He said the ANC's attitude was that the principle of an interim government was "non-negotiable", but it recognised there was "a variety of different approaches. We are still clarifying the possibilities".

Mr Niehaus added: "We regard the need as urgent. There's a very strong perception of that, but at the same time there's a sense of realism. We don't believe it is helpful to raise hopes and set targets if they are unrealistic."

Inculcating a unity of purpose is the key goal behind the Democratic Party's [DP] recently unveiled transitional government proposals.

The DP is the first party actually to have produced a comprehensive plan for the transition phase.

It provides for a high-powered "council of leaders" to be appointed by an APC representing significant political parties or groupings. The president would be required to act on the advice of the proposed council in the same way that he acts on the advice of the Cabinet. Ministers would also be required to take such advice. Disputes would be referred back to the APC.

James Selfe, DP President's Councillor and overall compiler of the party's document on transitional arrangements, said he believed three factors were vital to the administration of the transitional process.

The arrangements would have to be acceptable at least to the major participants in the APC, they would require a stable environment and they would have to be efficient.

These factors would be the key to access to the international finance market.

Mr Selfe said that if there was a reluctance on the part of non-system groups to share responsibility for the running of the country, the DP model would offer instead the option of sharing the management of the transition.

The DP's proposals are expected to come under Government and ANC scrutiny.

The form of transitional government that South Africa ends up with will depend on the APC, and there is no certainty yet when that will be convened.

U.S., Britain Praise Signing of Peace Accord

MB1509173891 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 15 Sep 91

[Text] The British and American Governments have both welcomed the signing of a National Peace Accord in South Africa yesterday.

The British foreign secretary, Mr. Douglas Hurd, said the accord should provide the basis for measures to curb the violence which has caused great misery to mainly innocent people. He said he hoped South Africans would work together to ensure that the codes of conduct and other provisions of the accord were implemented. Mr. Hurd said the British Government looked forward to early substantive talks between South African leaders on a new constitution.

The American ambassador to South Africa, Mr. William Swing, praised the signatories on the success achieved and said the pact offered the best hope yet of an end to violence and an acceleration of a transition period.

Meanwhile, the president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr. Naas Steenkamp, has said he believed the accord will work because it represents the hope of the vast majority of South Africans and because it is practical. He said the mining industry would once again give its unqualified support to whatever work remained to be done towards securing peace and democracy.

De Klerk Interviewed on Violence, Peace Accord

MB1509192091 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1820 GMT 15 Sep 91

[Interview with F.W. de Klerk, South African state president, by Freek Robinson, South African Broadcasting Corporation, SABC, on the "AGENDA" program in the SABC's Johannesburg studio—live]

[Text] [Robinson] Good evening and welcome. We are devoting our entire Sunday "Agenda" tonight to a discussion with the State President Mr. F.W. de Klerk. Mr. de Klerk, welcome.

[De Klerk] Good evening.

[Robinson] This coming Friday [20 September] you will have been in power for almost two years, precisely two years in power. If you think back over the past two years, could you imagine sitting here with so many things that have happened in South Africa? Apartheid is gone. Our international relations have changed. Yesterday there was a peace summit. How do you feel about that?

[De Klerk] I think that it was two dynamic years. We predicted most of what has happened. We also have a

mandate to continue with the changes we are making. We obtained that in the election. I think very few people thought that we would progress so quickly and so far. If I look back I am thankful that we have progressed so far. I realize that the drastic changes and the fear affects some people. Drastic changes results in uncertainty.

We are going through a period of uncertainty. Our people, I hope, will realize that it is an unavoidable process that we are busy with. I hope they realize that we are determined, and that we have the ability, to ensure that that process should proceed calmly and peacefully, also that order will be maintained throughout. That is our aim. It is not always easy to get it perfectly right, but over and above all that, we are on course and I am very thankful for this. I have confidence in the future.

[Robinson] You referred to the question of peace. Yesterday we had the peace summit. The big question: What is going to happen in the future? You remember that over the past year we had different agreements between yourself and the ANC [African National Congress]. There were agreements between the ANC and Inkatha. Despite this, violence increased. Over the past week alone, knowing that a peace conference would be held, 150 people were killed. How optimistic are you that whatever was decided at yesterday's meeting will find practical acceptance?

[De Klerk] I do not think that the peace accord will result in peace being achieved automatically. Almost every speaker emphasized this point. It does lay down a foundation upon which we have to build. However, what does make this agreement different to previous agreements, you refer for example to the ANC and Inkatha, is that mechanisms were also established to ensure that cooperation will be a continuous process in order to ensure that peace is achieved. We did not merely sign an accord so that everyone could go home and pretend that nothing has happened. The accord binds the signatories to work on the promotion of peace within established and agreed upon structures, right until local level. I think that there will be an unacceptable flare-up of violence now and then. We must not expect that everything will suddenly be wonderful and that our paths will be strewn with roses.

However, if everyone makes the dedication that was shown yesterday, a reality through the application of the agreement, then this peace accord will be a powerful instrument to really promote peace and I believe that we will get good results from the accord. But the hard work now lies ahead.

[Robinson] Sir, I want to refer to three issues that are disturbing. Yesterday, just after the accord was signed, you, Dr. Nelson Mandela and Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi held a news conference. Immediately, there were differences between you and them, especially in respect of the issues of weapons. Yesterday there were Zulu impis [warriors] at the Carlton Hotel and in this accord there is

no specific reference to the issue of traditional weapons. How will that problem be solved?

[De Klerk] In the first instance I think we should realize that it is the one aspect on which there are differences of opinions. There are a lot of emotional differences in the ranks of black South Africans. Because this exists, it is the one matter on which the peace accord does not give a final answer, except that it does lay down a very important underlying principle. This underlying principle is as follows: that weapons, undefined, so this is not limited to dangerous weapons and we have not expanded to say precisely what type of weapons; weapons may not be carried or displayed at political meetings or on the way to political meetings, or at marches towards political gatherings.

This is a very broad requirement and there is a link that binds parties to meet this requirement. To this, an act must be created to make this official. This includes a mandate for the government, and there is a specific paragraph that states this. Now the government has to issue a proclamation and it has to do this only after it has consulted, specifically, with Inkatha and with the ANC who are the main parties between whom this difference of opinion exists; that is, who should carry these traditional weapons and when they may be carried. It is a difficult issue, it has many sides but it must be addressed as a matter of urgency.

[Robinson] Sir, yesterday most of the people showed their strength with assegais, spears and knobkerries and this was regarded as something not in accordance with the spirit of the whole agreement. Would you, in your own personal opinion, want to see a power display with such weapons at a future meeting?

[De Klerk] You know, I could answer the question technically. And there is a technical answer.

[Robinson] No. I want you to answer this from your heart.

[De Klerk] No. I first want to say that there is a technical answer. But if we move away from the technicalities and even cut through the politics then we should ask ourselves honestly: Why were those Zulu impis there? The leader of the Zulus say that they were present because the Zulu king was there and that it is part of the Zulu culture and tradition...

[Robinson, interrupting] But with weapons? Why with weapons?

[De Klerk] Because, and this is what the Zulus say, because the king was present there must be a certain number of people with traditional weapons. This is their culture. This is their argument. They say they wanted to honor the king. In the streets of Johannesburg it was a culture shock when people witnessed this. But when I opened the Zulu parliament I witnessed the same process. It was not a culture shock.

Supporters show their support for their leaders in different ways. If an important leader had to travel overseas and he enjoyed a high profile tour, then crowds of people gather at the airport. Let us think back. Think about the time when Dr. Verwoerd returned home after we withdrew from the Union. Let us think back more recently. When Mr. Nelson Mandela returned recently from his overseas visit...

[Robinson, interrupting] I understand this, sir, but there were no weapons present and this is the big issue now.

[De Klerk] But this is the main point of the argument. We have gone so far as to establish a committee of academics to research, specifically, the Zulu culture. We have made interesting discoveries. There are indications that whatever I have said is true and that it is entrenched, that if the king is involved, or if people with a royal lineage is involved in this type of process, then it is part of this process.

But let us go back to what the accord says. The peace accord contains a section on political gatherings. We will have to find solutions. I will have to find a solution after consultations with the parties. I do not say this sarcastically; not after consultation with you, but after consultations with Inkatha and with the ANC. This I still have to do.

[Robinson] Yes, but then you will...

[De Klerk, interrupting] I am bound to that and I will definitely do that. I am not going to speak to them through the media. I am going to speak to them personally.

[Robinson] But you do have a personal opinion, is that not so?

[De Klerk] I do have a personal opinion, and that is, the principle laid down in the peace accord, must be carried out by law and in practice.

[Robinson] Good, sir, let us leave that issue. I want to address an issue: Following the differences of opinion between yourself and Mr. Nelson Mandela on the issue of mass protest, rather not mass protest, but power display of the Zulus; the perception existed, and I am not saying that it is my perception, the perception existed that you have an inclination to be more positive towards the Zulus compared to others; more positive towards Inkatha than others.

This is the old story, is that not so? The story about the government favoring Inkatha. Can you say categorically tonight, that you, yourself, or any other cabinet member, or the police, do not display any favoritism while exercising your duties, in respect of Inkatha?

[De Klerk] On this issue, definitely. There are other issues. I will come back to your question, but if we look at political principles, then both Inkatha and we stand closer together on the issue of a market-orientated

economy, compared to us and the National Party, who have an alliance with the SACP [South African Communist Party].

When it comes to the devolution of power and regional government then we and Inkatha stand closer together than we stand with the ANC, who favor a strong, centralized government. So, as far as political philosophy is concerned, there are parties throughout the country of which Inkatha is one, whose policies coincide with those emphasized by the National Party, while the ANC-SACP alliance differ fundamentally from those views.

However, as far as the government is concerned, it is governmental policy that the instruments of the government should act impartially. This includes the Police, it includes the Defense Force, it includes ministers and it includes me. I am not partial on this issue. A government's task is essentially to find solutions to opposing views. We have here, opposing views. Not between us and the ANC, but opposing views of the Zulu nation, that part of the Zulu nation who feel strongly about their traditions and the ANC.

We have a task, and we have written that instruction personally in the accord, to attempt to handle this difference of opinion in a reasonable manner. Consensus does not seem possible that is why the accord stresses that the government will have to decide. But this perception which exists, that if police help Inkatha behind the scenes then it carries the government's approval, is a false perception.

[Robinson] Yes, it did happen, but all that you are saying is that you are distancing yourself from that.

[De Klerk] It is wrong if it has happened. Action should be taken against perpetrators. The fact that the government does not hesitate to act has been proven fairly recently. I cannot discuss this in detail because it is now sub judice but there were incidents when crimes were committed. The one case coincides with collusion with Inkatha. Charges were laid with the police and they are being charged in court. We are absolutely serious about this, that only impartiality is the key to success. We are desperate to see this happening.

[Robinson] Good, let us switch over to the ANC issue. The other issue evident during yesterday's meeting, an issue that will be very contentious, is the future of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK]. Directly after the signing of the accord Mr. Nelson Mandela said that Umkhonto we Sizwe will not be dissolved. It is stated very clearly in the peace document that no political party must have an armed wing or a security unit established with political ideals, or a unit which already exists. That was the key issue, one that already exists or one that is being formed. If one looks at this logically Umkhonto we Sizwe falls under this category. What happens now?

[De Klerk] First, I am not here as an advocate for the ANC. This is a pertinent issue which should be

addressed to the ANC and it should be followed up. On my side I did not wait for the peace accord to do this. In discussions with the ANC at the D.F. Malan summit, the government finally addressed this issue. The ground-work was already laid down in the Groote Schuur and Pretoria Minutes. In August last year the ANC committed itself to the suspension of the armed struggle. A working group had to be established...

[Robinson, interrupting] If I may just interrupt: Is it not time for this to be ended completely?

[De Klerk] Of course, of course. The time is long overdue and it is also time for the ANC to become a political party. I think that if you pose this question then they will hide behind the fact that they are not a political party. But can I tell you, that since August last year we have insisted on the working group addressing the issue of the suspension of the arms struggle, that is, the monitoring of this process. The ANC did among other things, bind itself by agreeing that there would be no further infiltration of weapons; that no training would take place in South Africa; that there will be no further activities.

[Robinson] And that their weapon caches would be exposed, which has apparently not yet happened.

[De Klerk] And that a committee would be established to work on this issue. This committee's activities did not proceed satisfactorily and in more than one discussion in the days before the peace summit this issue was firmly addressed between me, my ministers and the ANC. I obtained certain promises which made it possible to sign the peace accord. I do not want to discuss it further. I am waiting for certain answers and certain feedback. This issue is now a priority issue and will be taken further by the government. This must be addressed now.

[Robinson] Sir, just briefly, before we take a commercial break: Would you say that the existence of Umkhonto we Sizwe is unacceptable in relation to the peace accord?

[De Klerk] I will say that the peace accord makes something like Umkhonto we Sizwe a contradiction of the spirit and the content of the declaration.

[Robinson] One arrives at the conclusion that you are still adept at legal matters. Mr. President, we will just have a brief commercial break.

[Robinson] Welcome back. We continue with our discussion with the State President, Mr. F.W. de Klerk. Mr. de Klerk, briefly about the peace summit held yesterday. The whole issue of the third force. This is something that always crops up; that a third force is responsible for the violence. What is this third force and do you have any ready answers? Have we seen the end of this or not?

[De Klerk] In the first instance the insinuation suggests that the third force exists within the confines of the state security forces. No evidence has ever been presented to me to substantiate these allegations. In this regard we have nothing to hide. For this reason, long before we decided on this peace summit and early this year, I took

the initiative to bring about legislation to appoint a standing commission under the chairmanship of a judge, to investigate such claims.

Those who make these allegations say that one cannot investigate oneself. We have nothing to hide and I was eager to appoint this commission. Following that, our peace summit and the Preparatory Committee developed it in such a way that the commission would become part of the solution for which we negotiated. The commission is part of the peace accord. One must be appointed and we will do that quickly.

I am inviting, as I have done in the past, anyone who says that he has evidence of Police involvement, or Defense Force involvement, or state involvement, in the initiation of violence. They can give evidence and that particular legislation will give him the necessary protection. I will refer such cases to the commission. As far as I know there is no third force. An analysis of the actual cases of violence indicates that the causes of violence, lies in most cases with one of two factions.

It is clear that during attacks on trains the same pattern is not evident. It is not impossible that there are individuals who are propagating violence and who do not want negotiations to succeed. We have seen rightwingers launching attacks. Such cases are being brought to court. One case has been completed following the incident in Durban. There are more participants in this violence; however, there is still no evidence of a specifically organized third force who can be blamed for most of the violence.

[Robinson] Briefly, would this accord if it is legislated, also be applicable to the carrying of weapons such as the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] or the Order of the Boer Nation for example?

[De Klerk] Yes, the law does not only apply to organizations but to every inhabitant in this country. A proclamation regulating the use of weapons will apply to all political gatherings wherever it takes place and irrespective of who holds the meeting.

[Robinson] However, this is the problem, Mr. de Klerk: The right wing was not present. What happens now? How will this problem be solved? You are aware that the Conservative Party held a congress over the weekend. Several grievances were aired, specifically concerning the peace summit and the agreement reached. Let us address a few of these issues. First, briefly...

[De Klerk, interrupting] Let us just begin with the issue you raised, relating to their absence. They were invited. Let us begin with the basic reason which deals with the reason for not giving them a say in the drafting of the document: Because they have refused to negotiate. This is a basic fault in judgment that the Conservative Party and others on the right have made.

Even if they wanted to succeed in implementing their policies, then their policies can only succeed if they

obtain, even to a certain degree, the permission of the vast majority of the population who will have to live with this. The idea of a white homeland cannot succeed if the rest of South Africa does not support it and if it does not have at least a good relationship with such a homeland. Professor Carel Boshoff admits this.

[Robinson] But you would in principle agree to such an option being placed on the negotiation table?

[De Klerk] Naturally, I will fight for their right to place such a proposal on the table. They have the same rights as anybody else. The answer is, as many people within the Conservative Party feel and believe, that this obstinance by the party leadership in this regard, should be replaced with realism and with the realization that they will have to participate in the process of negotiation. They will have to try to sell their policies because they cannot continue to think, as a minority, to realize their objectives against the will of the majority of the whites and the rest of the population.

[Robinson] But will you take the initiative to enter personally into talks with members of the Conservative Party and other rightwing groups on the issue?

[De Klerk] I have an open door. I take the initiative regularly to invite them. They announce regularly that they refuse to participate in negotiations. The fact that I am discussing the issue is another initiative. It is an initiative. It is necessary. I think it is necessary to also enter into talks with them. It can be bilateral. They could have been part of this summit and I think that the time has come for them to be realistic and to stare straight into the eyes of the realities of South Africa. They should not try to threaten the political process by attempting to come out of the corner in which they have painted themselves. This is not serving the interest of the Afrikaner.

[Robinson] Two specific issues that we can touch on, sir, is the insistence of the Conservative Party, that whatever is decided on at any negotiation table should be placed before the white electorate. Are you going to pay any attention to this?

[De Klerk] Both my predecessor and I have requested the undertaking: Give us a mandate to negotiate for a power-sharing model which will give admission to the fact that there is only one South Africa with only one citizenship in which all will receive full political rights, but one which provides effective protection for minorities. We now have such a plan on the table and our undertaking says: That before any changes have been made to the Constitution then we will, either through an election or a referendum, obtain a mandate from those who have given us the mandate previously.

[Robinson] But the demand naturally calls for an election from the white electorate as it appears in the electoral register?

[De Klerk] Can I just say, it is very interesting. Could it be that the Conservative Party thinks that it cannot win a referendum?

[Robinson] No, they admit that they will win an election.

[De Klerk] But why do they think that they can win an election and not a referendum? It does not make sense.

[Robinson] Because everyone will participate in the referendum. Is that not so?

[De Klerk] No, but I am committed to that. If I do not also receive a majority vote from whites then I will not issue such a constitution.

[Robinson] But then you will have problems with the blacks?

[De Klerk] Yes, but I also want to know that such a referendum has the support of everyone. I have stated this fact, and I have made this promise, throughout the world and to every head of government. No, I do not think you are correct in saying that this is the reason.

[Robinson] No, I do not say that. I am merely quoting what others are saying.

[De Klerk] The Conservative Party knows full well that on the issue of the referendum I am prepared to test constitutional proposals before we change such a constitution; to test it in such a way so as to obtain clarity from the electorate on whether they agree or not. I am committed to that promise.

If I am instructed under the Constitution as it exists or as it may change, in compliance with this undertaking, to hold an election then I will hold an election. However, I will not hold an election only because the Conservative Party is beating the drums and is insisting on one.

An election after two years does not make sense. I have a mandate for five years and I plan to carry out that mandate. This propaganda that is being created, that my preference for a referendum means that we will act unconstitutionally in respect of an election, is false propaganda.

[Robinson] Mr. de Klerk thank you very much. We are just going to take a commercial break and then when we return I specifically want to talk about the constitutional proposals of the National Party, an interim government and all those things. Stay with us.

[Robinson] Mr. de Klerk, let us discuss the process of negotiation. The peace accord has been signed. What is going to happen now? Will the multiparty conference get off the ground? Allegations were made about a week ago that Dr. Gerrit Viljoen said there is a breakthrough and the ANC has rejected this. What is going to happen?

[De Klerk] We are eager for the multiparty conference to get off the ground. We have indications that many other parties are eager and hope that those who still have problems with this, will also realize that it is a matter of

urgency. It is thus still not impossible that such a multiparty conference will get off the ground before the end of the year...

[Robinson, interrupting] That is a rather long time, is that not so?

[De Klerk] I am not saying this as a matter of opinion. No, it is three months, two months of which I am speaking. I am not just saying this because I want to say this. I am saying this on the grounds of a broad discussion that I have held with more than one party who is important in this regard. We are going to work towards getting the multiparty conference off the ground by end of the year.

[Robinson] What is the most immediate stumbling block? Why is it not getting off the ground? Is it still the issue of the ANC's ultimatum preventing this?

[De Klerk] No, I do not think that the ultimatum stands following yesterday's developments and after the discussions which took place last week. But there are still individual stumbling blocks on their part and on those issues discussions are continuing on an urgent basis.

[Robinson] But can you mention them specifically? What do these stumbling blocks involve?

[De Klerk] No, these stumbling blocks are part of the discussion that we have begun last week and I do not want to hold a discussion with them through the media.

[Robinson] Sir, there are still differences between yourself and the ANC in particular, and naturally also with the PAC and Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] who did not want to sign yesterday's agreement, on the issue of a constitutional committee who should be elected to draft a new constitution for South Africa or an interim government who should also be elected to govern until a new constitution is instituted. Allegations have been made in the press that the government is more lenient on the issue of an interim government. Is that the case?

[De Klerk] It is true that such allegations have been made. These allegations are not based on secret information. I think it is based on an analysis on what we have to say in public on the issue. And what do we say on this? In our rejection of the concept of an interim government we have said that we are willing to talk and to negotiate on transitional measures.

We are not saying that everything should proceed the way it has until we have a new constitution over two or three years, or whenever else this happens. For this reason we are willing to look into transitional measures. The peace accord is a good example of a transitional measure.

It does not make provision for an interim government and does not challenge the authority of the government. It does make provision for consultation, etcetera. It allows for the participation of those people who are not

represented in Parliament in an acceptable way and does not challenge the authority of the state and this is where the principle differs between us and those who, as you have mentioned in your question, those suggesting an interim government. This would involve the dismissal of the existing constitution in an undemocratic manner and the creation of a government with no democratic base.

[Robinson] No, the suggestion, for example, by the ANC is that an interim government should be elected.

[De Klerk] To rule by decree, to rule by decree. There are different suggestions and sometimes one person says one thing and another says something different. We are saying that South Africa, and I feel strongly about this, is a sovereign, independent state. It does not have a perfect constitution and for that reason it needs a new constitution.

For this reason political participation must be extended to all South Africans. But we cannot dismiss our Constitution in an undemocratic manner. If the Constitution has to be changed to make provision for something other than we have at the moment, then the Constitution must be changed in a constitutional manner to make provision for this. Both the present and the future government should rest on a constitution and not in the body.

[Robinson] Good, I accept that. But how are you going to make provision for interim measures within the existing Constitution, to give other people a say?

[De Klerk] There are interim measures that do not need constitutional changes.

[Robinson] Such as?

[De Klerk] Let us return to the peace accord. Monitoring mechanisms have been introduced. They are not replacing the police. That would need a constitutional change. The government remains in charge of the police.

[Robinson] But we are speaking about the state?

[De Klerk] That is precisely the same, precisely the same. One would for example be able to create mechanisms. The multiparty conference itself could be used as a consultative body, for example, before legislation is passed through Parliament.

One has to sit and work it out. There are different methods of giving people a say that do not need legislative changes. Another option would be to change the Constitution and to make provision for the issues you have agreed upon. It will then have to be implemented. But then you handle this...

[Robinson, interrupting] But then you have to go to the electorate?

[De Klerk] Then you handle this in a constitutional way and then you have to go to the electorate, yes.

[Robinson] Will you do this, even in an interim phase?

[De Klerk] Yes, my promise in this regard stands. And it is a serious promise.

[Robinson] Sir, let us quickly discuss your constitutional proposals. You are aware of the fact that criticism has been leveled at those proposals because it has been said that, first: there is a shift in certain aspects, and strong emphasis on ethnicity or own groups or cultural groups or whatever you choose to call it and, second: the question of the presidency, the troika and the coalition government. Coalition government, as one understands it, for example in Western Europe, is between parties with more or less have the same policies. These people whom you want to co-opt in a new government in this manner will not propose the same policies. How will you make it work?

[De Klerk] Let us begin with the first part of your question, and that is, if through the issue of ethnicity we are hiding racist policies in our proposals, I say that this is simply not true. Nowhere in our proposals will you find (?the word) group. We are talking about minorities and we say very clearly, very clearly, that for political processes a group defines itself with a party.

Now, our party is open to all members of the public, to all South Africans. It is no longer a white party. We have members in our caucus who are not white, those from the House of Representatives. We now have official members from all population groups.

When we talk about minorities then we say that minorities should be defined in different ways. A political party defines itself for political objectives. That party will decide on its target group. It will decide whose support it will seek. That party will decide if it is geographically intended to operate within a region, if it wants to be a regional party or if it wants to operate nationally.

When we talk about culture then language groups identify themselves. If we talk about religion then people are already defined within churches and you have smaller churches and you have bigger churches. You have 70 percent of the population who are Christians but you also have 30 percent who encompass other beliefs, maybe non-religious groups; in other words, ethnicity is not the basis in the sense of racial division for the future. Ethnicity in the sense of nations who exist in South Africa is a reality.

I was present and we all have heard when someone, and this is the biggest single population in South Africa, when Chief Minister Buthelezi says the Zulus were Zulus before apartheid, they were Zulus during apartheid and they will be Zulus after apartheid.

[Robinson] And the Afrikaner?

[De Klerk] And the Afrikaner is a nation who is a reality. I am a member of that nation. Any constitution that does

not take note of this reality in an understanding, non-discriminatory, non-racial basis will be a stupid constitution for South Africa. Even Mr. Mandela with his centrist policy, said fairly recently in a speech that attention will have to be placed on the diversity of the population on the road ahead. The minority groups among blacks do not have to be concerned about this. It makes complete sense just as it makes sense in Switzerland. Now we reach the second part.

[Robinson] Sir, I am terribly sorry but we have almost reached the end of our allotted time. If you can just react very briefly on the issue of a coalition government. Briefly, please.

[De Klerk] First, there is an example of a working, compulsory coalition government and this is Switzerland. Second, the policy directions of people who enter into coalitions even where it is voluntarily, often clash and they fight against each other. In South Africa we have a unique case. Our proposal is based more or less on the Swiss model.

This stresses that consensus should form the base of decision-making and that there will not be abuse of power by a majority, no matter how it is constituted; even if I am part of this. This prevents suppression of minorities. This is a risk in South Africa and for this reason the constitution should prevent this. I have not heard of a better proposal than ours, how to do this at delegated authority level.

[Robinson] Mr. De Klerk, thank you very much for your participation tonight. I wanted to ask you about a few more points but our time has run out.

Police Issue Official Unrest Report for 13 Sep
MB1409123291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1039 GMT 14 Sep 91

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 14 SAPA—At least 16 people were killed on Friday and Saturday [13 and 14 September] morning in countrywide violence, according to official figures supplied by police.

Ten of the latest deaths occurred in Soweto, only hours before the signing of the historic national peace accord in Johannesburg. Police figures reveal a total of at least 124 people have been killed since the outbreak of violence last Sunday.

A shooting incident in Dobsonville, Soweto, at around 8.30pm on Friday left six people dead, according to Col. Jac de Vries of the Soweto police.

He said three others were injured in the attack. Police found cartridges from .38 revolvers, 9mm pistols and spent SSG shotgun shells at the scene.

Two more people were killed in Dobsonville in an apparent suicide pact, Col. de Vries said.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

FBIS-AFR-91-179
16 September 1991

A Dube hostel-dweller was shot dead outside the hostel at around 5.30pm on Friday. No other details were given by police. At another incident at Dube hostel police were shot at. Police returned fire but did not manage to wound or arrest their attacker.

The official unrest report for Soweto said the body of a man was thrown off a train at Molapo. He had apparently been killed on the train.

Also in Soweto, two people were seriously injured during an RPG7 rocket attack on a house in Mshenguville. Police said they were taken to hospital. An explosion in Mshenguville injured another two people. Police said the blast occurred at 8.45pm.

In Aledandra, north of Johannesburg, a man was burnt to death on Friday night. Police spokesman, Maj Dave Bruce, said shots were also fired in the township and shacks set alight. He could not give further details. Two other people were shot and wounded in Alexandra on Friday night in separate incidents.

In Daveyton on the East Rand police reported finding the body of a young man at 7.30pm on Friday. He had been shot dead. Also in Daveyton, two men were killed early Saturday morning. Maj. Bruce reported that an 18-year-old was shot and stabbed around 3am, while around 6am a man was hacked to death when a group was attacked by two men at a fast food outlet.

Outside of the reef, two deaths were reported by police. A man was killed by police in Khayelitsha, near Cape Town, on Friday night after a group stoned a police vehicle.

The other death occurred at Brandville in Natal, where police reported a man was killed in a clash between suspected ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha factions.

13 Sep Press Review on Current Events, Issues
MB1309115791

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Zulus, Xhosas at Each Other's Throats in Townships—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 12 September in its page 6 editorial says it does not know who started the present bout of violence on the Witwatersrand, but, "if they intended to get Zulus and Xhosas at each other's throats, they have succeeded." "Until the carrying of all dangerous weapons, especially the AK-47, is banned in the townships—not just the so-called traditional weapons—there will be no end to outbreaks of violence. Until all organisations that hope to be involved in the political future of this country become political parties, there will be sporadic outbreaks of violence. And until the culture of violence in the townships is replaced by a culture of tolerance and goodwill, there will be sporadic outbreaks of violence."

THE STAR

Call For Support for Peace Accord—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 13 September in a page 10 editorial urges political leaders to "pay heed to the conclusion voiced by Nelson Mandela of the ANC [African National Congress] and Frank Mdlatose of Inkatha immediately after Sunday's [8 September] Thokoza ambush: the killings are a compelling reason to sign the peace accord, not an argument for abandoning." THE STAR also applauds the parties determined to sign the national peace accord and "deplore the fact that many will not commit themselves to it. Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) objects to serving in the same structures as the 'apartheid regime'. Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] complains that it did not play a role in drafting the accord and protests that its 'hands are clean'. This is political pettifoggery. The attitude of the Conservative Party, which has refused even to attend the peace accord discussions because of the ANC's presence, is even more bloody-minded. Cosatu's [Congress of South African Trade Unions] allegation that the violence is 'orchestrated by special units' is also ill-advised. It adduces no hard evidence for the accusation. Now is a time for all political parties to talk peace, not indulge in self-serving rhetoric likely to agitate rather than calm the townships."

SOWETAN

Violence Creates Determination To Proceed With Peace Plan—The signing on 14 September of the National Peace Accord between the government, ANC, PAC, Azapo, and Inkatha is "in many respects, a watershed event," states a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 13 September. "To those savages who have been doing their damnedest to wreck the accord, we say: Your efforts have had the opposite effect. A steel will has been shown by all the parties involved to proceed with the accord in spite of the tragic incidents this week." "Regarding the 'flat-earthers' on the right who are refusing to be party to the accord, we hope they will eventually come to their senses."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

Call Not To Dismiss NP Constitutional Plans Too Quickly—Steven Friedman writes in his "Worm's Eye" column on page 17 of Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 13-19 September that the National Party's, NP, constitutional plan "seeks to check majority rule—and to guarantee the Nats a place in government," and the way the NP wants to achieve this "is surprising." However, the Nationalists "need a settlement. This is more important than the type of deal they would like, since it means they will be forced to budge if it makes agreement impossible. So, when it becomes clear that minority power in non-racial colours will prevent a settlement, we can expect the Nats to begin dropping the cruder aspects of their plans." "But, if the Nats are pressed to move from the plan, there will be pressure on resistance movements to move towards it. And while the

cruder points will go, some of its assumptions, such as curbs on majority government, coalition, and devolution of power, are likely to stay."

Violence Undoing Peace Efforts—"Whoever sent the three snipers into Thokoza last Sunday [8 September] have won the day," declares a page 18 editorial. "They have shown a terrifying fact: in South Africa today violence is a cheap, quick and effective way to undo the best efforts at creating peace." "The three gunmen in Thokoza validated what

some observers have been saying for months: South Africa faces a Renamo-[Mozambique National Resistance] type scenario that allows faceless groups of people to wreak havoc at will on a nation. Unless tomorrow's [peace] summit comes up with a monitoring method to identify these groups—including those that exist within the security forces—and foil their capacity to practice low-intensity warfare in the townships, the peace initiative will be doomed to failure."

Angola**UNITA Spokesman on Joint Commission Suspension**

*MB1309193891 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1901 GMT 13 Sep 91*

[Text] The Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] have not yet reached an agreement to resume the functions of the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, which were unilaterally suspended by UNITA.

Today [words indistinct] consultations, UNITA spokesman Abel Chivukuvuku said that [words indistinct] UNITA is not yet satisfied that the Angolan Government wants (?to move forward) and, therefore, CCPM functions will remain suspended.

[Begin Chivukuvuku recording] The CCPM remains suspended because [words indistinct] to overcome this decisive crisis. The reorganization and readjustment of the process [words indistinct] during that period the verification organs will continue working. They have (?competent members). We are even considering [words indistinct] this means that there are certain rules that are not [words indistinct] but the formal aspect implies that [words indistinct] first, in relation to the substance [words indistinct] so that we understand and have the perception that the government wants to move forward. Until we have that perception, we will not have (?an understanding). Second [words indistinct] organic readjustment [words indistinct]. [end recording] [passage indistinct]

Dos Santos Replaces CCPM Team Head

*MB1409193091 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1902 GMT 14 Sep 91*

[“Decree” issued by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda on 14 September—read by announcer]

[Text] After the signing of the Angolan peace accords on 31 May, His Excellency Lopo Fortunato Ferreira do Nascimento was appointed head of the team representing the government of the People’s Republic of Angola [RPA] within the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM. He has been carrying out those duties, along with his duties as minister of territorial administration.

Considering that the all these functions overburden that member of the Angolan Government and hinders his ability to discharge fully all his duties, and taking into account the importance and urgency of the tasks entrusted to the Territorial Administration Ministry on preparing for free and fair general elections in Angola in 1992, under the terms of paragraph B of Article 47 of the Constitutional Law, and using the powers conferred upon me by Article 48 of the Constitutional Law, I hereby determine: At his own request, Lopo Fortunato will cease his CCPM.

Considering the importance of the CCPM in controlling the cease-fire process and implementing the peace accords and because it is necessary to ensure the functions of the Angolan Government team within the CCPM as a guarantee for the full implementation of the Angolan peace accords, under the terms of Paragraph B, Article 47 of the Constitutional Law, and using the powers conferred upon me by Article 48 of that law, I hereby determine:

1. The RPA Government team within the CCPM will now be composed of the following membership:
 - A. Coordinator: Lieutenant General Antonio dos Santos Franca Ndalu, deputy defense minister;
 - B. Assistant Coordinator and Head of the Political Commission: Deputy Interior Minister Colonel Fernando da Piedade Dias dos Santos Nando;
 - C. Head of the Joint Verification and Control Commission for the government: Major General Fiel da Conceicao Cristovao Gato;
 - D. Head of the Armed Forces Joint Commission for the government: Colonel Francisco Higino Lopes Carneiro; and
 - E. Lieutenant Colonel Pedro Neto.
2. The doubts and omissions arising from the interpretation and implementation of this decree [despacho] will be resolved by the president of the Republic.
3. This decree comes immediately into force.

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic

Savimbi Says UNITA To Participate

*AB1409220691 Paris AFP in French 2052 GMT
14 Sep 91*

[Text] Abidjan, 14 Sep (AFP)—The leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), Jonas Savimbi, announced today in Abidjan that on 17 September his government would participate, at the urging of the United States, in the meeting of the commission in charge of implementing the peace accord.

On 9 September, UNITA suspended its participation in the Joint Political-Military Commission (CCPM), proposing seven disputed points to be debated with Luanda to justify this position.

“We are going to order today (Saturday) our delegation to be present at the commission,” which is expected to hold a meeting on 17 September, Mr. Savimbi told journalists.

“We will be present to discuss our grievances,” he added. “Apart from the other problems, we must first clarify these seven points.”

Mr. Savimbi announced this decision a few hours after meeting with American Vice President Dan Quayle who was in Ivory Coast at the end of a 5-nation tour of African countries.

The United States thought that "the place for discussing the grievances is at the commission, not outside it, and we have accepted this. So, we are going to return to the commission," Jonas Savimbi stated.

"I do not think that the accords (editorial note: Estoril peace accords signed on 31 May in Portugal after 16 years of civil war) are in danger," Mr. Savimbi thought.

Mr. Savimbi justified the suspension of UNITA's participation in the CCPM proceedings by saying that "it was the only way to save the accords."

The seven points proposed by UNITA are mainly on regrouping government forces, drawing up a precise electoral timetable, and stopping Luanda weapons purchases.

Mr. Savimbi accused the presidential guard of receiving heavy weapons, notably armored combat vehicles, at the Luanda airport. The UNITA leader also said some of its members have been "liquidated" in prison. He asked for a census to be taken—with the help of the Red Cross—of UNITA activists detained by Luanda.

Furthermore, Mr. Savimbi announced that he would return to Luanda "in September."

Lastly, the UNITA leader reaffirmed that the support of the United States "was a gain." "The American Government is going to put pressure" on the Angolan president to take consider the points of dispute put forward by UNITA.

President George Bush is expected to meet with Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos on 16 September. This meeting does not mean the recognition of the Luandan Government, Mr. Savimbi noted. "It is the government to be elected in 1992 that will be recognized by the Americans," he added.

Opposition Parties Issue Communique

*MB1509195291 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1910 GMT 15 Sep 91*

[Commmunique issued by opposition parties in Luanda on 14 September—read by announcer]

[Text] The following parties met in Luanda on 14 September 1991: Front for Democracy; the Movement for the Defense of the Angolan People's Interests-National Awareness Party; the Angolan Democratic Movement for Unity and Reconstruction; the Democratic Liberal Party of Angola; the Democratic Party for Progress; the Angola Democratic Peaceful Party; the Angola National Ecological Party; and the Democratic Renewal Party. After analyzing the ongoing democratization and pacification process, they came to the following conclusions:

1. After listening to His Excellency Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' speech during the latest session of the

Council of the Republic, on the plans to create a Pacification and Democratization Forum [FPD], the aforesaid parties propose that a meeting be held beforehand between the government and the political opposition forces to discuss the government's proposals on the FPD's nature, composition, attribution, and system of representation;

2. Regarding the crisis within the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, which directly or indirectly affects our society as a whole and threatens the peace and democratization process, our parties call on the signatories of the Bicesse Accord to implement it scrupulously, particularly regarding the deadlines set for troop confinement and for the release of political and war prisoners. Our parties also call for moderation and for the defense of national interests above party interests.

3. Our parties demand that the government stop using state resources for the electoral purposes of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, the ruling party. Those resources are the property of the Angolan nation as a whole.

[Signed] Chairman Professor Engineer Fulufunga Vitor, on behalf of the Assembly

[Issued] Luanda, 14 September 1991

President, Delegation Depart for U.S. 15 Sep

*MB1509125891 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 15 Sep 91*

[Text] Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos this morning left for the United States to meet with President George Bush. Although he is on a private visit, the president is scheduled to inform George Bush about issues related to the current political and military situation in Angola in light of the peace accords signed by government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] on 31 May 1991.

The visit by the president of the People's Republic of Angola to the United States is also designed to (?increase) cooperation in various fields between the United States [words indistinct] notably oil and [words indistinct].

The Angolan president's delegation includes senior officials responsible for the economic and industrial sectors [words indistinct]. The presidential delegation also includes Foreign Affairs Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy, Planning Minister Rafael Caseiro, Finance Minister Aguinaldo Jaime, Petroleum Minister Joao Lamboite, Trade Minister [words indistinct].

Mozambique

Official Says Peace Talks Will Not Resume 15 Sep

*MB1409174491 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 14 Sep 91*

[Text] Contrary to what Radio Mozambique announced earlier this week, the Mozambican Government and

Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] will not resume the peace talks in Rome tomorrow.

Transport and Communications Minister Armando Guebuza, head of the governmental team to the Rome peace talks, has denied that information. He said that [words indistinct] the date for resuming the talks.

Minister Armando Guebuza told Radio Mozambique that it is not yet known when the eighth round of Mozambican Government-Renamo peace talks will take place.

Maputo Signs Debt Rescheduling Accord With Japan
MB1409063891 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 14 Sep 91

[Text] Mozambique's debt to Japan has been rescheduled in terms of an agreement signed in the Zimbabwean capital, Harare. The agreement was signed by Mozambican and Japanese ambassadors accredited to that country, Lopes Tembe and Mitsuo Iijima, respectively

Zambia

World Bank, IMF Suspend Aid to Lusaka 13 Sep
MB1209202891 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2023 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Lusaka Sept 12 SAPA—The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank have suspended aid to Zambia because of the government's failure to abide by Western donors' terms. The suspension comes into effect on Friday unless the Zambian Government clears an estimated 20 million US dollars arrears with the IMF and World Bank. If the ban is effected, Zambia stands to lose 200 million US dollars of Western aid needed to import essential goods including drugs and spares. Minister of Finance Rabbison Chongo said in Lusaka on Thursday the government was unlikely to pay the arrears by that date due to limited resources which have to be mobilised to replenish the dwindled stocks of the staple maize.

MMD Official on IMF, World Bank Move
MB1309115891 London BBC World Service in English 0430 GMT 13 Sep 91

[Interview with Andrew Kachita, Executive Committee member of the Movement for Multiparty Democracy, MMD, by Elizabeth Ohene in London on the "Focus on Africa" program; date not given—recorded]

[Text] The IMF and the World Bank have decided they have had enough and they are pulling out of Zambia. Relations between the Zambian Government and the world financial institutions have been sticky for years. President Kaunda rejected their structural adjustment proposals as socially and politically damaging and tried to go it alone. In the end, he came back. But now the IMF and the World Bank have decided that the government has been backsiding in their economic stipulations. It all

comes at a highly sensitive time with multiparty elections coming up next month. Well, Andrew Kachita, an Executive Committee member of the main opposition, MMD party, is in London. Elizabeth Ohene asked him how he reacted to the IMF's move:

[Begin recording] [Kachita] Our position has been always that any of these agreements made between the Zambian Government and external bodies, donors, should, surely, be subjected to discussion, agreement, get a consensus. The UNIP [United National Independence Party] government has always failed to even tell anybody what is going on. Many of the stories that one hears about the state of discussions or agreements are invariably from either external donors or from the BBC.

[Ohene] Well, this particular one, it doesn't sound as if it is the government that is telling the IMF and the World Bank to go. It is the organizations that are saying: We would leave.

[Kachita] Because the Zambian Government has failed. You see, I think since the beginning of the eighties, every program agreed between the Zambian Government and the IMF and the World Bank has fallen through, because of the failure by the Government of Zambia to honor and live up to expectations. It is a great shame because it is difficult to believe that [words indistinct] as a person of honor, put an indication to a document you don't agree with.

The late minister of finance, Gibson Chigaga, brought back to Zambia in March a document which said that they reached agreement for \$650 million, made available initially for rehabilitation of much of the damaged infrastructure: education, schools, and roads. There was expectation that very soon we shall begin to see some improvement.

[Ohene] But you know, the last time, as I recall that the government tried to put into effect an IMF plan to the letter, there were riots on the streets. People were destroying things. Is that the kind of situation you want again in Zambia?

[Kachita] No, no, no. You know, I have said already that if one does not discuss with the people in Zambia what the intentions are and then you spring upon them sudden increases without warning, it is not surprising people will take to the streets.

[Ohene] Anyway, the elections are going to be held quite soon and I think your party is hoping to win the elections. Maybe it might be a good idea that they [IMF, World Bank] do leave at this time, so you start from a fresh slate.

[Kachita] Yes, to extent that we shall have the innocence of not having been involved in all the past [words indistinct] discussions, it is a good thing, but it is just the

continued subjecting of the people of Zambia to deprivations, suffering and poverty which is very galling. We don't believe it is necessary that for electoral reasons, action which should have been taken even last year, even early this year, should be put off in case we lose election. We have offered on a number of occasions from MMD, our own President Chiluba said so. We discuss this matter. Let us take the matter to political arena so that it can be discussed and reach a bipartisan approach. But every time this is said, President Kaunda says no, no, no, next time, yes next time. He never does anything else.

[Ohene] But it sounds to me very much as if the MMD sounds like the kind of party where the economy of Zambia is going to be run from Washington, IMF headquarters, isn't it?

[Kachita] No. It is not. We intend to discuss with every donor, including the IMF and the World Bank, the problems as we see them, and suggest solutions. This is the intention, and certainly, parliament must be involved in any of these discussions. If any agreement is reached, only to the extent that they hold the key to much of the locks and doors to other people coming in, I believe that the people of Zambia, properly led, properly informed, and made to see that it is necessary for a particular period to go through some hardships, may be they will certainly accept it. [sentence as heard]

It is the absence of any end to the suffering... [changes thought] We have been told many times: Tighten the belt, you know, we are going to see the light at the end of the tunnel. Nobody seems to know is the tunnel going to be 18 months, three years, five years or 10 years. We have been tightening our belts for the last 10 years or more. Nobody seems to know where the end is going to be. So, we are saying that the MMD is not going to be a (Chora) boy, as we say it in our language there, going to be carrying whatever IMF says to do, you do it. We have got our own ideas of how country can be rehabilitated.

But it is important that in a democratic society, the people going to be affected by measures to be agreed, must also know what this is going to be, before anything is done. What UNIP has been doing is: they make these secret agreements, then they chicken out when they discover that the intentions are going to be very difficult to put in practice. Nobody can expect today to cut off subsidies of maize meal overnight. It is a very, very big jump. One should be able argue about a phased program, provided that various other things are done. [end recording]

Zimbabwe

Hurd Meets Mugabe, Visits Military Training Site

MB1309112091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1002 GMT 13 Sep 91

[Text] Harare Sept 13 SAPA—The visiting British foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, on Friday paid a courtesy call on President Robert Mugabe at his Munhumutapa building offices in Harare, reports ZIANA national news agency.

Mr Hurd is expected to discuss preparations for the forthcoming Commonwealth heads of governments meeting, bilateral relations including British aid to Zimbabwe, and the political developments in South Africa.

Mr Hurd, who arrived in Harare on Thursday, is scheduled to meet Finance, Economic Planning and Development Senior Minister Mr Bernard Chidzero on Friday. He is also expected to attend the commissioning by Mr Mugabe of the new radar system at the Harare international airport, which is 35 per cent British-funded. Later on Friday, Mr Hurd will visit the British military advisory and training team at Nyanga to view their training of Mozambican soldiers.

Guinea**Government Boycotts Yamoussoukro Talks on Liberia**

*AB1409183791 Paris AFP in French 1744 GMT
14 Sep 91*

[Excerpt] Conakry, 14 Sep (AFP)—Rene Alseny Gomez, secretary general of the Presidency of the Republic, announced in Conakry that, to protest its observer status, Guinea has decided not to take part in the Yamoussoukro summit on Liberia.

In a press conference yesterday, Mr. Gomez stated that Guinea "has done too much to be refused full association with this summit." His government is not ready to accept observer status, he said.

Guinea, a neighboring country of Liberia, is taking part in the West African peacekeeping force, which was sent to that country to restore calm. [passage omitted]

Ivory Coast**ECOWAS Committee on Liberia To Meet 16 Sep**

*AB1409144091 Abidjan Radiodiffusion Ivoirienne
Radio in French 1245 GMT 14 Sep 91*

[Foreign Ministry statement issued in Abidjan on 14 September]

[Text] The ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] committee of five on Liberia, chaired by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, will hold its third meeting in Yamoussoukro on Monday, 16 September 1991. Other heads of state of the subregion will also take part in this meeting as observers.

Taylor, Sawyer Meet Canceled; AFP on Talks

*AB1309200791 Paris AFP in English 1943 GMT
13 Sep 91*

[Text] Abidjan, Sept 13 (AFP)—Leaders of 10 West African countries are expected to travel to Ivory Coast's political capital Yamoussoukro on Monday [16 September] for the latest round of talks aimed at settling Liberia's 21-month civil conflict, authorized sources said here Friday.

Meanwhile, a preliminary meeting between Liberia's interim president Amos Sawyer and main rebel leader Charles Taylor scheduled for Saturday has been canceled, Liberian Foreign Minister Baccus Matthews told AFP Friday in Monrovia.

The mini-summit is to include members of a five-nation committee on Liberia from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)—Ivory Coast (chairman), Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, the Gambia, and Togo.

Other countries invited include Liberia's neighbor states of Guinea and Sierra Leone, as well as Ghana and Nigeria.

Ernest Eastman, foreign affairs spokesman for Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) told a press conference here Friday that the rebel leader would turn up Monday in Yamoussoukro.

He said it would not be "practicable" [as received] to hold a meeting as the Ivorian Government was playing host to U.S. Vice-President Dan Quayle. He added that the NPFL leader was preoccupied with fighting at Liberia's western border with Sierra Leone.

Sawyer is also expected to attend Monday's summit, the third hosted by the Ivory Coast since June to try to arrange disarmament and encampment of all warring factions ahead of democratic elections next year.

Eastman said the NPFL would urge ECOWAS to cut down the number of Nigerians in a West African peacekeeping force in Liberia, known as ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group].

Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, current ECOWAS chairman, said Thursday that the summit would continue until an acceptable peace accord was reached.

Liberia**NPFL Delegation Named; Taylor on Disarming**

*AB1309215791 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English
1900 GMT 13 Sep 91*

[Text] President Charles Gankay Taylor says he will be attending the forthcoming coming Yamoussoukro summit accompanied by a high-powered NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] government delegation. President Taylor said the meeting is scheduled for Monday [16 September] and will continue [word indistinct], and his government is (?expecting) Amos Sawyer [words indistinct] to a meeting which is already scheduled for Monday. The president expressed optimism that the Yamoussoukro meeting will be a success [words indistinct].

Mr. Taylor expressed the hope that at the end of the Yamoussoukro meeting, a date will be [passage indistinct]. The presidential high-powered delegation to Yamoussoukro will include Foreign Minister Ernest Eastman, Defense Minister Tom Woewiyu, Internal Affairs Minister Samuel Dhokie, and Justice Minister Laveli Supuwood. A council of elders from the (?country's counties), including Chief (Blosio Swed) and Chief (Tchamba Chelo), will also form part of the presidential delegation to Yamoussoukro.

Meanwhile, President Taylor has reiterated that the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] will not disarm to anyone. He however said the NPFL will disarm and camp its soldiers under its own arm [word indistinct] policy and

international supervision. Mr. Taylor emphasized that the recent cross-border incursion confirmed the NPRA government's doubt [passage indistinct]. The president said what happened recently was part of a (?plan) by detractors to abort the Yamoussoukro conference.

NPFL Troops Reportedly in Sierra Leone

AB1309192391 Paris AFP in English 1847 GMT
13 Sep 91

[Text] Abidjan, Sept 13 (AFP)—Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front (NPFL) rebels were in complete control of Liberia's western border region Friday [13 September] and had taken up positions inside Sierra Leone following attacks last week by invading refugee soldiers, a rebel spokesman said.

NPFL Foreign Affairs spokesman Ernest Eastman told a news conference here that Taylor's force held the strategic Mano River bridge linking Liberia and Sierra Leone and had attacked positions five and 15 miles (eight and 24 kilometers) inside Sierra Leone, respectively.

Refugee soldiers from the late Liberian president Samuel Doe's army in Sierra Leone calling themselves the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia (ULIMO) crossed into Liberia dressed as "ordinary Liberians" last week, Eastman said, adding that the NPFL had taken control of the border region.

"Many innocent refugees were caught and killed in the crossfire" after NPFL reinforcements were called in to fight the ULIMO troops.

The spokesman said Taylor had "no desire" to keep his forces inside Sierra Leone, but wanted to maintain a "corridor" near the bridge.

Eastman said the NPFL first learned "through the U.S. Government" that ULIMO soldiers were being trained in Sierra Leone and neighboring Guinea for military action against Taylor.

He charged that Liberia's interim foreign minister Boccus Matthews knew about, and was involved in, the planning of the attacks from Sierra Leone. Sierra Leone's government has charged that NPFL forces invaded its country in March, while Taylor has denied any involvement.

Defense System Said Installed

AB1309143191 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English
1900 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] A member of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], Brigadier General Francis Mellon, who recently returned from Grand Cape Mount County, says the NPFL has set maximum defensive system at the borderline between Liberia and Sierra Leone following attacks by bandits who entered that county. Speaking to journalists, Gen. Mellon said, as confirmed by the NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] this month, the Mano River bridge is completely under the control of the NPFL.

He said the NPFL will not relent to ensure full protection for all citizens of Grand Cape Mount and Bomi counties. Gen. Mellon pointed out that the NPFL has well-trained commandos to defend the Liberian people and nation. He said the NPFL will never permit any foreign troops to disrupt the forces of freedom and peace in the country.

Meanwhile, Gen. Mellon has observed that the Government of Sierra Leone is fully supporting the bandit forces which have (?set up) bases in Guinea and Sierra Leone.

In another development, NPFL commandos (?operating) along Liberia's borders have been called to be vigilant by fortifying security. The Executive Mansion's battalion commander, General Michael Taylor, told the border commandos to ensure that anyone who tries to break through the country with violence should be crushed. He informed the commandos to never relent in doing everything to show that the goals of the popular revolution brought about by the NPFL is kept on course.

Taylor Says Sawyer Forces Use Human Shields

AB1409174891 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English
1900 GMT 13 Sep 91

[Text] Startling revelations have been coming out on how armed bandits entered the country from the Mano River bridge in Grand Cape Mount County. President Charles Gankay Taylor said the armed bandits, who were carrying guns on their back, joined returning Liberians who included women and children and crossed the Mano River bridge only to open fire on the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] forces. He said the returning Liberians who were being used as human shields were part of the scheme to enter the country. President Taylor said Amos Sawyer and his collaborators should be ashamed of themselves for using innocent people as human shields to accomplish their devillish aim.

Sierra Leone

Sanko Urges Parties To Join Him Against Momoh

AB1309215091 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 13 Sep 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Sierra Leonean political movements, straining at the leash after the multiparty referendum, have already begun to jump the gun. Yesterday, a number of groups launched a coalition called UNIFOM [United Fronts of Political Movements] in Freetown to take on President Momoh's APC [All People's Congress] Party when there are general elections. That could be some time away, because President Momoh is still fighting a civil war against rebels of Fodeh Sanko's Revolutionary United Front, RUF, though Sanko has apparently been taking something of a beating recently, with the army pushing his rebels back to the Mano River bridge. Well, Fodeh Sanko called us up this afternoon to comment on the political maneuverings. Robin White asked him what he made of it all:

[Begin recording] [Sanko] I am calling all opposition parties, people trying to form parties in Sierra Leone, to rally the RUF. The only way for any democratic change in Sierra Leone is under the RUF. We are struggling. There is no power to neutralize our struggle. We are fighting till we reach Freetown.

[White] According to you, what is the military position now? Do you still claim to control any of Sierra Leone at all?

[Sanko] Look! Robin, my men are in Zimi. We are fighting in Zimi now with the government forces and so-called bandits who are helping Momoh. And look, the whole of Kailahun District coming right down to Kenema, my men are there.

[White] But where are you speaking from now? Where are you talking from?

[Sanko] I said I am talking from Sierra Leone.

[White] But (?whereabouts) in Sierra Leone?

[Sanko] Sierra Leone in the Pendembu area, please.

[White] But do you accept that you have lost a good deal of territory over the past month?

[Sanko] I have lost nothing.

[White] But it is clear that you have lost some towns, I mean, towns you used to control, you no longer control. Journalists have been there, and have seen that they have been liberated by the Sierra Leonean Army, or by the Guineans, or by whoever.

[Sanko] Oh no! Who are these journalists? We are around Zimi. We are not even [at] Zimi. I am talking about near Joru. We captured Joru about three weeks ago. Yes, we are fighting there. I am not denying the fact. But to say they captured Joru or captured Zimi is all lies. Nothing like that.

[White] Can I put it to you that you have lost, the war is over, you are finished, and that you should just quit and spare Sierra Leoneans any more suffering?

[Sanko] Oh Robin, look! We are fighting. Just forget about losing the war. There is something moving, and very soon you will hear that we are around Bo, or Makeni, or Freetown.

[White] You said there is something moving. What is moving?

[Sanko] The people's power is moving toward Freetown and, therefore, Momoh now realizes the fact that Sierra Leoneans are no longer fools, because the people's power is moving toward Momoh and his state criminals.

[White] If you claim to have the support of the people, why don't you lay down your arms and form a political party and stand in the elections?

[Sanko] Oh, all these things are overdue. What the APC is trying to do, still trying to fool the people of Sierra Leone. [sentence as heard] The only thing is for us to liberate the country. It is the people's war only [that] can bring democratic change in Sierra Leone....

[White interrupting] You have a chance to stand in the elections. Why not stand in the elections and see how the people vote?

[Sanko] I say no election, no general election under the APC. It is better these opposition parties to come around me and so that we can sit down and talk and see how best we can work things out. But not under the APC. I say, I repeat, not under the APC. The APC will not bring any democratic change in Sierra Leone. [end recording]

Opposition Rejects Call

*AB1309221791 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 13 Sep 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program, with Robin White as co-host]

[Text] Well, the UNIFOM [United Fronts of Political Movements] coalition has been quick to respond to his [rebel leader Fodeh Sanko's] call for them to join his Revolutionary United Front. UNIFOMS's spokesman, Dr. Alpha Lavale, called us up half an hour ago to tell us what they thought of it.

[Begin recording] [Lavale] We condemn it completely. We are not prepared to join him. We believe in the democratic process, and if he is prepared he can come and face the electorate and join in the democratic process.

[White] So you have no sympathy for him whatsoever?

[Lavale] We have no business with him whatsoever.

[White] Now, tell me about your movement. What are its aims?

[Lavale] The aims of the movement are as follows: We want all political movements in this country to come together under one umbrella, and we have placed forward certain demands to the government. For example, we want a cabinet of national unity; we want an international monitoring team. So these are some of the aims.

[White] Now, are you not breaking the law and jumping the gun by forming a political party now?

[Lavale] No, no, no. It is a political movement. We are not breaking the law at all. We are not jumping the gun.

[White] Isn't that splitting hairs to call yourselves a movement when everybody knows that you are party?

[Lavale] We are not yet a party, Robin. We are yet a movement. We are not going to rule out the fact whether it would become a party. But yet, we are a movement. [end recording]

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DATE FILMED

21 Sept. 1991

